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"Book III," dealing with three out of the five general classes of estates—the three explained being estates, qualified, equitable, and future—especially in its latter portions, is the one which called for the greatest effort for perspicuity of statement and explanation. This has been sought in *the reasons back of the results*. It is thus that the student must learn them. It is thus that he *can* learn them with pleasure. The struggle for what men wanted, and the common law courts opposed, explains the rise and growth of uses, trusts and the various forms of executory estates and interests. And, when the few principles around which the legal battles were waged are once thoroughly understood, the rest becomes comparatively easy. By getting at those fundamental elements and holding them in the light, this book has sought to make those subjects clear. The same method has been followed in dealing with perpetuities and accumulations. By that method, men have been enabled to learn those things easily in the class room. And it is hoped that they may be able to do the same from the printed page.

The subject of mortgages is treated quite fully; and care is taken to explain, and to keep distinct, the three leading theories by which they have been controlled in this country. A running history of a foreclosure action closes the last chapter on that subject.

ENGLISH AND INDIAN LAW OF TORTS. By Ratanlal Ranchhoddas, B. A., LL. B., Vakii, High Court, and Dhirajlal Keshavlal, B. A., Authors of "Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code." Second Edition. Bombay: The Bombay Law Reporter Office, 117, Girgaon Back Road. 1903.

This work comes to us from the publishers at Bombay, with the request that we review it. A large sale in this country is perhaps not hoped for it, but a perusal of its pages suggests many interesting thoughts. One of these is the symmetry of the law throughout the British Empire, whose drum-beat is heard around the world. The names of the cases cited are as strange to our eyes as are those of the authors of the book, but the principles enunciated are familiar. They are only old friends with new faces. Thus on page 215: "The Bombay High court has decided that no action for libel lies for any statement in pleadings (*Nathji v. Lalbhai*, 14 Bom. 97)." But as this is immediately preceded by a similar statement of the doctrine sustained by *Seamar v. Netherclift*, L. R. 1 C. P. 545, we feel that we are first cousins to India, looking to the same great source of supply for proposition and precedent. The work, while in limited compass, is nevertheless thorough, beginning at the beginning and going through the category of wrongful acts committed by others. It is really a clear and concise statement of the law of the subject and shows evidences of great industry and discriminating selection.